

THE NEWS-HERALD.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Entered at Post-office, Hillsboro, Ohio, as second-class matter.

HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND CO., O., THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 22 1891.

VOL. 54—NO. 26

In mentioning the soldier candidates in last week's issue we inadvertently left out the name of James W. Newell, the candidate for Infirmary Director. He should have been included in the list, as he was a good and faithful soldier. There is no need of a separate veteran ticket in this county. It is almost made up from those who served a term in the late war.

Philip Kramer, the Republican candidate for Commissioner, is a practicable business man, at one time a farmer and a man fully conversant with business affairs and therefore adapted to the superintendency of the county expenditures. He is the well known and successful proprietor of the Kramer House and will have the vote of the party that nominated him.

Herschel A. Russ, the candidate for Coroner on the Republican ticket, is a rising young physician of Hillsboro. He is a gentleman of good character, industrious habits, and is building up a large and profitable practice. Should the people by their votes call him to the responsible position for which he has been nominated, they may rest assured that the duties of Coroner will be most faithfully performed.

James W. Newell will make a model Infirmary Director. A man of kind disposition and generous impulses he will see that "God's poor" are comfortably provided for and well treated. At the same time, he will have a care to the interests of the tax-payers of the county, and will give his attention to the management of the institution of which he will be chosen Director, so that economy and not extravagance shall at all times be exercised.

John S. Buchanan, Esq., cashier of the River County Bank, Dayton, Tenn., formerly of Clermont county, this State, in a recent letter to the *Clermont Courier* says:

Enclosed find samples of pearl buttons made here by the Dayton Pearl Button Co. In reading the Democratic papers I learned that the people in Clermont county are in the midst of a button famine. Please say to them that we are making one hundred gross of pearl buttons every day, and they need no longer fasten their suspenders with shingle nails.

The young Republicans of the county have a fit representative on the ticket in the person of Billy Walker. No one of his age has been more zealous in the good work of winning votes for his party than he. He has brought into use in campaign work that vim and vigor which always aids in achieving victory. Although young, he is competent and qualified for the office of Clerk. He has been in active business life, making his own way, since early youth. He has never been afraid of honest toil, but, on the contrary, his life has been one of industry. In his election the county would show its appreciation of those qualities which go to make up an honorable manhood.

There is no more of a gentleman in this country than Major Wm. McKinley. Where is the man who in any campaign has not gladly seen the papers take advantage of the misfortunes of his opponent and constantly hold them up to the public? But as soon as the Major discovered that the papers were inclined to make stock out of Gov. Campbell's financial misfortunes, in a public interview, positively forbade, so far as he could control the papers, and earnestly requested that no advantage be taken of him. He said this was a campaign of principles; of protection against free trade, of honest money against dishonest money; that it was not a question of whether Gov. Campbell had gambled in Wall street and lost money or not, and that no one who wished to serve him or the Republican cause should leave these high grounds and descend to personal attacks.

The Republicans should see to it that H. W. Roads is elected Treasurer by a rousing majority. In no man in the county can be found more of the elements necessary for the duties and responsibilities of this position. His character is unimpeachable; his business qualifications are all that can be desired. He has been known for years as one of the solid, substantial citizens of Paint township; a man of sound judgment, of industrious habits, of the strictest integrity. His fitness for public service has been recognized by the voters of his own township, where he has been three times elected Treasurer, and has to his credit the largest majority ever received by any candidate in that township. The confidence which his own portion of the county has in him is a recommendation which should be accepted by Republicans all over the county who have not had the means of knowing him personally. See to it that he receives a large vote.

A prominent Democrat in a speech at one of the regimental reunions in Hillsboro a short time ago said, "All other things being equal, honorably discharged soldiers should have the preference in the election to office." On no other ticket which is before the people this fall has that preference been so expressed as on the Republican. The State ticket is headed by as gallant a soldier as ever fought in battle; other candidates on that ticket are also old veterans. When we come to the county ticket we have Hon. J. M. Hughey, Cyrus Wilson, H. W. Roads and Jas. Newell, who gave the best years of their lives to their government. No one can dispute their fitness for the office for which they were nominated. As the party, therefore, has shown its preference for the old soldier, why shouldn't the voters, irrespective of party, follow the advice of the speaker above alluded to, and show their regard for these candidates by casting their votes for them on the first Tuesday of November.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
COLUMBUS, O., October 19, 1891.
The new election law provides two methods of marking the ballot for either a "straight" or "mixed" ticket.

If a voter desires to vote a "straight" ticket he should,

1. Make a cross mark opposite the name of the political party at the head of the ticket in the blank space provided therefor; or,

2. Make a cross mark opposite the name of each candidate on the ticket.

If he desires to vote a "mixed" ticket he should,

1. Make a cross mark opposite the name of the political party in the blank space provided therefor, and also make a cross mark opposite the name of each candidate on the other tickets for whom he desires to vote; or,

2. He should make a cross mark opposite the name of each candidate he desires to vote for.

When there are one or more candidates for an office on the same ticket, if an elector desires to vote a "mixed" ticket, he should put a cross mark opposite the name of each candidate he desires to vote for.

Very Respectfully Yours,
DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

Republicans—

Do you want the next Senator from Ohio to be a Republican?

Do you want the solid electoral vote of Ohio next year to be for the Republican candidate for President?

Do you want a legislature which will pass laws in the interests of economy?

Do you want to avoid the repetition of having one of the most extravagant legislatures ever known in the history of the State?

Do you want a legislature that will be in sympathy with the recommendations of Major McKinley, the next Governor of Ohio?

Do you want to rebuke the party which made the most disgraceful gerrymander ever known in the history of politics?

Do you want a Republican Legislature instead of a Democratic?

Do you?

Then vote for the re-election of our candidate for member of the legislature.

Vote for the man who will cast his vote for a United Senator who will favor an honest dollar and a protective tariff.

Vote for the candidate who will support all measures which will be beneficial to the State and county.

Vote for Hon. J. M. Hughey.

A Good Candidate.

In the selection of a man for the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas the citizens of this sub-division of the judicial district should exercise the greatest care. No other official to be elected this fall will have cast upon his shoulders graver responsibilities. The construction of the law, its application to individual cases requires on the part of the Court the most vigorous qualities of mind, an instinctive honesty of purpose and a careful, impartial, laborious and faithful search and study of the principles of law that justice may be done at all times.

Cyrus Newby possesses all these qualifications. No lawyer at the bar has made a more careful study of the law. A man of tireless application he has throughout his practice broadened and strengthened himself in that knowledge which is essential to a successful judicial service. He is a good candidate and when he takes his place on the bench those who have questions for settlement in the courts may feel assured that so far as decisions by the Court are concerned they will be made with the greatest care, after thorough investigation and preparation and with a desire that substantial justice is done.

WHAT A REVENUE TARIFF DID.

The "Golden Days" of the Walker Free-trade Tariff of 1846.

The Walker bill, establishing a so-called "tariff for revenue only," passed both houses of congress on July 29, 1846, and on the following morning the New York Tribune indulged in the following:

"The tariff bill of Walker and McKay has passed both houses of congress, and has doubtless ere this received the signature of the president. It takes effect Dec. 1, and as the law of the land it is henceforth to be obeyed by all. We believe the change just made entirely wrong—flagrantly, grievously wrong—yet we shall studiously avoid 'panic making.'"

"When the crisis has been met with manful resolution, we apprehend that there will be quite disaster enough, suffering enough, because of this great national mistake. We fear that thousands upon thousands who would have been steadily employed and comfortably situated during the ensuing winter if this bill had not passed will now be destitute of employment and dependent upon charity for bread. No, it is not possible that such legislation as this should stand. The mighty tornado of indignation and injury will resound from our betrayed and sacrificed laborers, will demand the repeal of this most impolitic and unrighteous act."

The following from the New York Tribune, Jan. 15, 1855, showed that the foregoing predictions had been fulfilled:

Who is hungry? Go and see. You that are full fed and know not what it is to be hungry—perhaps never saw a hungry man—go and see. Go and see thousands—men and women, boys and girls, old and young, black and white—of all nations, crowding and jostling each other, almost fighting for a first chance, acting more like hungry wolves than human beings in a land of plenty. It is only by the continuous efforts of two policemen that the crowd can be kept in order, or made to wait till the food is ready for distribution. Such a scene may be seen every day between 11 and 2 around the corner of Orange and Chatham streets, where charity gives a dinner to the poor and soup and bread to others to carry to their miserable families.

On Saturday we spent an hour there at the hour of high tide. We have never seen anything like it before. Upward of a thousand people were fed with a plate of soup, a piece of bread and a piece of meat, on the premises, and in all more than 1,600. On the same day 1,130 portions of soup were dealt out from Stewart's "soup kitchen," in the rear of the great store, corner of Reade street and Broadway. At the rooms on Duane street for the relief of the poor, on the same day, they gave food to 2,258. In the Sixth ward alone over 6,000 persons were fed by charity on Saturday, Jan. 12. And this is only one day in one ward. Meanwhile scenes of a like nature are being enacted all over the city. A procession of several thousand persons kept marching about the streets yesterday with flags and banners which bore such inscriptions as "Hunger is a Sharp Thorn," "The Last Recourse," "Live and Let Live," "We Want Work," etc.

Such are the scenes that are being enacted daily before our eyes, while the cry of hard times reaches us from every part of the country. The making of roads is stopped, factories are closed and houses and ships are no longer being built. Factory hands, roadmakers, carpenters, bricklayers and laborers are idle, and paralysis is rapidly embracing every pursuit in the country. The cause of all this stoppage of circulation is to be found in the steady outflow of gold to pay foreign laborers for the cloth, the shoes, the iron and the other things that could be produced by American labor, but which cannot be so produced under our present revenue system. The convulsion would have come upon us sooner but for the extraordinary demand in Europe for breadstuffs, growing out of huge famines and big wars, and but for the dazzling and magnificent discovery of gold mines in California, by which hard money sufficient to buy an empire has been called into existence and exported to Europe. If we could stop the import of the foreign articles the gold would cease to flow out to pay for them, and money would then again become more abundant, labor would then again be in demand, shoes, clothing and other commodities would then again be in demand, and men would then cease to starve in the streets of our towns and cities. If it be not stopped, the gold must continue to flow abroad and employment must become from day to day more scarce, until where there are now many thousands we shall see tens of thousands of men everywhere crying: "Give me work! Only give me work! Make your own terms—my wife and children have nothing to eat."

The Purest and Best

Articles known to medical science are used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every ingredient is carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. The medicine is prepared under the supervision of thoroughly competent pharmacists, and every step in the progress of manufacture is carefully watched with a view to securing in Hood's Sarsaparilla the best possible result.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16th, 1891.
The President and his official advisers formed what might be aptly called a "happy family" at the last Cabinet meeting, and there was ample cause for happiness on the part of the men who control and shape the policy of the administration, which promises to occupy a proud position in the history of our country, particularly that portion treating of the enlargement and extension of American commerce with foreign countries. Although the official announcement cannot yet be made it is known that a reciprocity agreement has been made with Germany that will either allow American wheat to enter that country free of duty or admit all American grain at a merely nominal duty. Isn't that good news? Particularly when it is estimated that Germany, on account of her short crop, will want at least a hundred million bushels of our surplus wheat this year. There was also another cause for rejoicing at the Cabinet meeting. Minister Porter, who represents the United States at Rome, Italy, has succeeded in getting the Italian Government to follow the lead of Germany and Denmark and agree to remove all restrictions upon the importation of American pork. No wonder Secretary Rusk's kindly face beams these days. He accepted the Agricultural portfolio because he believed that he could be of service to the farmers of the country, and he is justly proud to be a member of an administration which has already done more for American farmers than any single administration in the history of the country. Reciprocity has extended and will continue to extend our commerce, while the meat inspection law, the passage of which was largely due to the personal efforts of Secretary Rusk, is nobly doing its part towards enriching the American farmer.

The Democrats have been unusually unfortunate in their recent mis-statements. Everybody remembers the announcement made with a great flourish of trumpets in Democratic newspapers about the time Hon. Frederick Douglass resigned as U. S. Minister to Hayti, to the effect that Mr. Douglass was very much down on the administration and that he proposed leading a revolt among the colored voters against Mr. Harrison's re-nomination. Of course nobody who knew Mr. Douglass placed the slightest credence in the story at the time it was started, and now for the benefit of those who do not know him, it can be stated that he made the most effective denial possible, in a lecture here this week, by announcing himself as being in favor of a second term for Mr. Harrison.

The loss of the U. S. S. Despatch which for some years has been known as the "President's boat," removes a vessel that has long been called by sailors a "Jonah," because of the many accidents which have happened to her. It is probable that she would have been condemned soon, if she had not been wrecked.

Secretary Tracy and Commander Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, paid an official visit to the Bethlehem Iron Works at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, this week in order to inspect the forging of the steel that is being used to make the new guns for our navy, guns which experts pronounce to be the best of their class in the world. The Secretary expresses himself as being pleased with what he saw.

This is the first week of the October term of the Supreme Court, but all the big cases have been postponed until next month owing to the absence of Chief Justice Fuller and the illness of Justices Gray and Bradley.

The President broke the record this week while receiving the members of the Epworth League by shaking hands with 700 people in twenty-three minutes.

It is understood that the vacancy in the Court of Claims will be filled before the Court meets for the fall term, which it will do on the last Monday in this month, and there is an impression among those usually well informed that ex-Representative Thompson, of Ohio, will receive the appointment.

Mr. Halford, the President's private secretary who has been quite ill, is now improving, though not yet able to resume his duties. He is sadly missed when absent from the White House, particularly by the newspapermen, who always find him ready to extend all the courtesies in his power to them and to tell them anything which he may properly tell.

Secretary Foster will leave for Ohio in a day or two to remain during the rest of the campaign in which he proposes to take an active part.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FREE SUGAR!

What it Means to the People of the State of Ohio.

The total quantity of sugar imported into the United States in the last fiscal year was 3,175,080,921 pounds, so that our consumption was 50 pounds per capita, without including the sugar product of Louisiana. The retail price of sugar a year ago was 8 to 8 1-2 cents per pound; it is now 4 to 5 cents per pound. This means an absolute saving of 3 1-2 to 4 cents per pound on each pound of sugar consumed, which will make a total saving to the people of this country of at least \$111,148,832.23 per annum, or about \$3 for each man, woman and child.

Now this saving amounts to more than a cent per pound over and above the average duty imposed on sugar under the tariff law repealed last year, and it means that this cent or more per pound comes out of the profits the sugar refiners formerly made. The McKinley tariff bill has, therefore, not only saved the enormous sum of \$111,148,832.23 per year to our people on the one item of sugar alone, but it has dealt the gigantic Sugar Trust a terrific blow; and it is now well known that the sugar refiners, in their selfish greed, used every argument and artifice to secure the retention of the duty, and, failing in that, to have retained a portion of it.

It will be remembered that the production of sugar in our own country has not materially increased in many years, and that the sugar duties were therefore not protective, but for revenue only, as were the old duties on sugar, tea and coffee, now free also. All honor to our Representatives in Congress who voted for the law that made sugar free, and above all to the man who bore the brunt of the fight as our leader and gave his name to the new tariff bill, the Hon. William McKinley, Jr!

The saving to the people of Ohio, whose population is now 3,073,816, upon the sugar they buy and consume will amount to fully \$7,350,000 per annum. Does Ohio want the revenue duty on sugar restored?

The following extract from the speech of Hon. William McKinley, Jr., at Niles, O., on August 22, 1891, tells how and by whom sugar was made free:

Free Sugar and the Democratic Party.
The Democratic party is now claiming that free trade in sugar is in the direct line of their economic theory and principle. They would have the country believe that they have always advocated free sugar, and that this is one of the items of the bill which they thoroughly approve. Such is most remote from the truth, as the history and record of the party will show.

First and foremost every tariff bill which the Democratic party have formulated and passed has placed a duty upon sugar, raw and refined. Every tariff bill which they have proposed to pass placed a duty upon sugar. Sugar was made dutiable under the Walker tariff of 1846. It was dutiable under the first bill which the Democratic party offered after the war, known as the "Wood tariff bill." It was made dutiable under the two Morrison bills and the Mills bill.

The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Manning, in his report to Congress, recommended in distinct terms the retention on the duty on sugar, because it was a revenue duty, and was a subject from which a large revenue could be derived.

All Democratic Congressmen Against It.
Every Democrat in the House voted against the clause of the new law making sugar free, and voted for the retention of the duty of 2 1-2 cents a pound. In the Senate a united Democratic vote opposed the free sugar clause, and justified their opposition because it was a revenue duty and in strict accord with the economic principle advocated by the Democratic party. So that we have free sugar under a protective tariff, which has been impossible under free trade or a revenue tariff, and we have it free under a protective tariff because under the principle of protection we do not tax those foreign products which experience and a thorough trial have demonstrated we cannot produce in quantities sufficient for our own consumption. By this one section of the law \$55,000,000 of taxes are removed from the shoulders of the people. Instead of collecting this sum, as it would be under a revenue tariff, it is left in the pockets of the people.

The Sugar Bounty.
But it is said that free sugar is accompanied with a bounty provision which is even more burdensome than the tax itself. This is not true. We did provide for a bounty to the sugar producers of the United States. The Republican party was unwilling to do anything which would destroy this industry, and make valueless the millions of dollars invested therein. And they so provided—having removed the tariff—that the sugar producers of this country should receive a bounty equal to the tariff. This will encourage and stimulate the production of sugar if anything can, and it will cost the Government this year less than \$11,000,000, an annual saving of \$44,000,000, for the duties amounted to \$55,000,000.

The Invisible Army

Of microbes (micro organisms) is a mighty host, which indeed no man can number. Invisible to the naked eye, the poisonous part of this army is the cause of four-fifths of all the diseases of the human family—they destroy more lives than war, famine, fire, murder and shipwreck combined, and they actually abbreviate the average term of human life by three-fourths. The way to relieve the human body of these microbes is to take Swift's Specific. When this medicine gets well into the system the poisonous germ must leave—he cannot exist there, hence he seeks an exit through pores of the skin. After he departs, a continued use of the Specific will force out the poison, and the patient is well. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Republican Meeting at Greenfield, On Wednesday night, October 28th, to be addressed by Hon. H. Clay Evans, ex-member of Congress, of Tennessee. Greenfield should certainly be congratulated in having a man of such character and ability as H. Clay Evans to speak for them, and we would say, hear him if possible. It is a chance of a life time.

Dyspepsia infallibly forms is not only relieved but cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

Wolcott Balestier, the young American writer who has collaborated with Rudyard Kipling in the novel "The Naulahka," which The Century will print, is at present a resident of London, where he represents an American publishing house.

He was born at Rochester, N. Y., less than thirty years ago, and he has lived and attended school there, and at Baltimore, Washington, New York, Vermont, and Denver. His college is Cornell, and he studied law at the University of Virginia. He was at one time on the editorial staff of the Rochester Post Express.

In reply to a recent inquiry as to how his collaboration with Rudyard Kipling came about, Mr. Balestier said, "Kipling dislikes all personal reference with a dislike even exceeding mine, and as I feel that such details belong rather to him than to me, this part of my story must remain untold at present."

The most of our ailments come from disordered liver which Simmons Liver Regulator cures.

Protection Gaining in England.
The following quotations show what is passing through many English minds at the present time:

Foreign governments are doing all they can to make fair traders of our manufacturers and work people.—Sir R. Samuelson, M. P., 1887.

Great as are the advantages of cheap food they must be weighed against the disadvantages of paralyzing more or less the greatest of our home industries.—Lord Armstrong, 1887.

We call history to witness that Ireland was always happy and prosperous till Free-trade fell upon her like a blight.—Irish-American Newspaper, 1888.

I have believed in Free-trade all my life, but my fear is that it will not last. It prospered when all its conditions were in our favor, but this does not prove that it will prosper when the conditions are extensively changed.—Cardinal Manning, 1888.

I am a rabid fair trader, a Protectionist, if you like, because the work people of this country are starving in the streets, undersold by foreign labor.—Mrs. Cunningham Grahame, 1888.

Better as Well as Cheaper Goods.
The American Wool Reporter, a trade journal which was not an advocate of the McKinley bill, says there is "a line of ladies' fast black, ribbed, seamless hosiery made in Philadelphia which is said to defy competition." "Ah, yes," says the Free-trader, "but this cheapness is secured at the expense of quality." Read what The Wool Reporter says: "The aim of the domestic maker is toward a higher grade of goods, and mills are gradually giving up the manufacture of trash and are striving to improve the quality of their production. There was never a season when the consumer could get so much value for his money as the one through which we are now passing, and it is fair to suppose that the coming season will witness yet more progress in this direction." The truth of the matter is, the Free-trade predictions of high priced hosiery, like all other Free-trade predictions, have invariably turned out to be false.—Kennebec Journal.